IOWA REPUBLICANS.

Gov. Larrabee Named for Reelection-Lieut. Gov. Hull Also Renominated.

Enthusiasm Manifested Over the Name of Senator Allison-Text of the Platform.

Des Moines special.

The Iowa Republican State Convention closed a harmonious session on Wednesday. The del-egates, of whom there were 220 included in the call, were all present except three. Although there was no very spirited contest as to platform or ticket, the occasion brought here the foremost men in the party in the various delegations, and occupying seats of honor upon the stage were many who have borne the burden of party work and leadership for over thirty years.

Among the notable men present were Senators Allison and Wilson, Governor Larrabee, ex-Governors Gear, Sherman, Stone, and Merrill, Congressmen Honderson, Struble, Lyman, Fuller, Holmes, and Anderson, and a very large majority of the members of the late General Assembly. The speeches were pitched to a high key of party enthusiasm. The opening by Hon. key of party enthusiasm. The opening by Hon. John Brennan, the eloquent Irish attorney of Sloux City, the temporary Chairman, abounded Sioux City, the temporary Chairman, abounded in strong argument and brilliant sallies of wit, well sustaining his reputation as an orator. A significant incident during its delivery was the effect produced by his reference to Blaine and Allison; the name of the former evoked applauxe, but when reference was made, incidentally, to Senator Allison, that gentleman, who occupied a prominent seat on the stage was given a perfect ovation. This spontaneous outburst showed unmistakably the popular strength of lowa's senior Senator within the ranks of his party.

ranks of his party.

There are no signs here that Senator Allison will have any half-hearted support in Iowa.

Mr. Brennan referred to all the principal issues. dividing the parties. He sharply arraigned the Democratic party for inconsistency in resolving in favor of home rule for Ireland while denying

it to the people of Dakota.

The nomination of Gov. Larrabee for a second term was carried with a shout, and in response to numerous calls he appeared and made quite an extended address. It was devoted largely to a review of State affairs, and compared the expenses of State government in Iewa with that of neighboring States. He said that in the last two years there had been a reduction of about \$80,000 of outstanding a reduction of about \$509,000 of outstanding a reduction of about \$89,900 of outstanding warrants, and the whole amount would be wiped out by the first day of July next. He took strong grounds in favor of the prohibitory law, and said he believed the man had not yet been born who would live to see the repeal of the law.

J. A. T. Hull, the present incumbent, was then renominated by acclamation as Licutenant Governor. The contest over the nomination of Supreme Judge was quite spirited, as

tion of Supreme Judge was quite spirited, as predicted. Judge Adams led. On the first for-mal ballot Adams received 308; Robinson, 106; Ruddick, 94; Lewis, 142; Granger, 77; Henderson, 74; and Miracle, 95. No choice, There was little change until the fourth ballot, when Robinson's vote jumped up to #3%; Adams, 277%; Lewis, 79; Ruddick, 64; Henderson, 19 277%; Lewis, 79; Ruddick, 61; Head opposition Miracle, 66; Granger, 26%. The opposition finally, on the next ballot, united on Senator Robinson of Storm Lake and gave him a good

In the contest for Superintendent of Public Instruction Prof. Fellows received a good vote on the first ballot—standing third in a field of eight candidates. However, the fight narrowed down to Sabin, Grombling, and Frost, and the other candidates were withdrawn and their supporters went to Sabin. The following is the first ballot: Sabin, 202; Grumbling, 175; Frost, 116; Gurney, 97; Fellows, 148; Coffeen, 50;

On the third ballot Henry Sabin of Clinton was nominated by the following vote: Sabin, 730; Grumbling, 222; Frost, 44—the nomination being made unanimous.

The platform, which was read by George D.

Perkins of Sioux City, was well received by the convention, and parts of it were heartily cheered, especially the plank which favors the abolition of the pass and the recommendation in regard to a two cent per mile passenger rate on first class railroads. The temperance plank also pleased the convention very greatly, and the plank commending Gov. Larrabee for his position on the subject of the return of the rebel fings.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

The Republicans of Iowa accept as settled the old issues and conclusive results of the war, and bail with patriotic satisfaction all sincere evidences of returning fraternity and reunion. The new issues raised in the South since the war against the right of every free man to cast his vote unmolested and have it honestly counted, and against the right of minority rule in the State and nation, are yet to be settled.

We deny that the suffrage is purely a loyal question for each State to regulate in whole or

question for each State to regulate in whole or suppress in part as it chooses. The suppression of the votes of the black men in the South is not only a wrong to them, it is also, in a pa-tional sense, in the election of Congress and the election of a President, a bold and successful method to make one vote in the South count for as much as two in the North, and therefore a wrong which reaches into every neighborhood and to every voter in the Union. It is also used to degrade the negroes of the South into a service form of chean labor with which free laservile form of cheap labor with which free la-bor everywhere must soon be brought into

competition.

We continue to favor a protective tariff for the upbuilding of American industries and the development of all our resources as a nation. We also favor it for the protection of American labor and in such degree as will maintain to such labor the advantage of the difference between the respect the workings of the property. tween the wages of the workingmen of Europe and America. We believe the tariff should be revised and reduced wherever this policy will allow and the public interest approve. The strictest honesty, economy, and retrenehment should be required and followed in the expenditure of public money, and we declare for all possible and practicable reduction of taxation, both national and State. We favor the revision of the revenue laws of the State to the end that taxation may be equitable on all kinds of

property.

We are opposed to criminal and vicious immigration of all kinds to threaten the public welfare and disturb the social peace and to all pauper immigration and convictor coolie labor, and to the contract of prison labor by the State to bring unfair competition to American workingmen. We favor such legislation in the State as will protect miners and all other laborers in their full rights as to compensation, protection of life, hours of labor, and freedom of trade.
All public lands should be held, and all uncarned lands granted reclaimed, for actual settlers. Non-resident aliens should not be allowed to acquire title to lands in this country.
The civil-service law, enacted by the Republican party and now so discreptively discharged and lican party and now so flagrantly disobeyed and violated by the Democratic administration, should be maintained and improved in all ways to insure its enforcement and increase its efficiency. The sole test of the incumbent of an office or applicant for a place in the detail service of the Government should be honesty. competency, and fidelity, with the single ex-ception that when all other qualifications are equal, the Union soldier shall have the prefer-

We are unable to give the commendation of good citizens to the administration of Grover good citizens to the administration of Grover Cleveland. In its discrimination against and its shameful abuse of Union soldiers, and the constant preference it has shown to the men who fought to destroy the Union; in its despot-ic use of the executive power to veto bills puss-ed by Congress for the relief of Union soldiers and the Des Moines River land settlers; in its attempt to reverse the verdict of the war by a surrender of the rebel battle-flags; in its fail-ure to reduce the surplus or decrease taxation,

ure to reduce the surplus or decrease taxation, and for its broken promises to the people and its inefficient discharge of the public services, we are compelled to denounce it as being unpatrictic, unworthy, a disappointment to the country, and a fresh proof of the ineapacity of the Democratic party to conduct successfully the affairs of the nation.

The theory of public regulation and control of railways and other corporations, first enacted into law a this State and by the State carried up to the approval of the Supreme Court of the United States, we maintain with increasing favor. We approve the general principles of favor. We approve the general principles of the interstate commerce law, and favor such amendments thereto as will make it still more protective of the interests of the people, and amendments thereto as will make it still more protective of the interests of the people, and such State legislation as will apply its principles to this State. We either ask that the next Legislature shall, after thorough and unsparing investigation, so revise and amend the laws forming the railroad code of the State as will secure to the people all legitimate protection from corporation monopoly and extortion as will increase the efficiency and the usefulness of the commission, and as will secure all fair and possible reduction in freight and fares, believing that the first-class roads of the State can afford to reduce passenger fares to two cents a mile. We are opposed to all unjust discriminations between persons and places, and also to any railroad policy or legislation which will tend to injure our agricultural, industrial, or commercial interests, or that will aid in building up outside cities and interests at the expense of the cities and towns of our own State. We are also opposed to granting any form of exclusive rights by which any corporation or individuals will be protected from legitimate and honorable competition and es-

tablished as a monopoly regardless of public

tablished as a monopoly regardless of public interest.

This Government, saved from destruction by treason by the patriotism and valor of the Union soldiers, cannot afford in justice or honor to deal less than justly with them. It should cordially and promptly bestow as an obligation of the Government and not as a charity liberal pensions to all disabled or dependent soldiers, and to the dependent widows and parents of soldiers, thus preventing any suffering and want from coming to those to whom the nation owes a debt it can never repay.

pay.

Iowa has no compromise to hold with the saloon. We declare in favor of the faithful and vigorous enforcement in all parts of the State of the prohibitory law. The pharmacy law and county permit law should be so amended as to prevent the drug store or wholesale liquor law

prevent the drug store or wholesale liquor law from becoming in any manner the substitute or successor of the saloon.

We express our sympathy with the people struggling for liberty and home rule, whether it be the Irish people, led by Giadstone and Parnell, seeking to escape from a long-time oppression, or the people of Dakota or other Territories in this country deprived of home rule by the partisan injustice of the Democratic party.

party.

We approve of the State administration of public affairs in Iowa, and especially commend Gov. Larrabee for his courageous defense of the people from the extortion of railway monopolies and for his protest in behalf of Iowa against Cleveland's attempted surrender of the rebel

SEFTCHES OF THE CANDIDATES,
William Larrabee was born in Connecticut in 1852. When 24 years old he removed to Iowa and began a successful business career. Judicious investments in wheat and real estate were the foundation of his prosperity, which places him in a high position among the leading citizens of his adopted State. His earliest experience in politics was as an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. In 1876 he became a member of the State Senate, to which he had been re-elected continuously until two years ago, when he was elected Governor.

J. A. T. Hull, renominated for Lieutenant Governor, served in the war, and afterward conducted a newspaper at Birmingham, Iowa. Later he bought the Davis County Republican. He served for several terms as Secretary of the State Senate, and was then elected Secretary of State, and two years ago was nominated and SECTIONS OF THE CANDIDATES.

State Senate, and was then elected comminated and state, and two years ago was nominated and elected Lieutenant Governor. At that time he was prominently mentioned for Governor, and although a comparatively young man his

was prominently mentioned for Governor, and although a comparatively young man his circle of acquaintances is extensive and his personal following is large.

G. S. Robinson, the nominee for Supreme Judge, was born in Illinois in 1813. He was a farmer boy, and when 14 years of age, through the accidental death of his father, was called upon to support the family. He afterward went to lowa and resided at Brighton. When the war broke out he enlisted, and was wounded the war broke out he enlisted, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Chickamauga. He subsequently attended college and graduated at Bioomington, Ill, and also graduated in law at St. Louis. In 1869 he went to Buena Vista County, Iowa, where he now resides. In 1875 he was elected to the General Assembly and in 1881 to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1885. He was also for six years a director of the State Normal School.

the State Normal School.

Henry Sabin, of Clinton County, the nominee for State Superintendent, was born in Pomfret, Conn., in 1829. Entering Amherst College at the age of 20, he graduated with honors in 1852, and went to Lowa in 1871. He has lived in Clinton for the last sixteen years, and has always been an enthusiastic worker in the cause of education.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

State Convention the Largest and Most Enthusiastic Held for Many Years.

The Ticket and the Platform-Prominent Democrats Pledge Their Support.

[Baitimore special.]
The State Republican Convention met on Wednesday in this city, and was the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of Republicans held in Maryland for many years. Hon. Lewis E. McComas presided. A platform was adouted. It starts out. adopted. It starts out:

Resolved, That the Republican party of Mary-

land, adhering to the principles affirmed by its national convention in respect to the rules governing appointments to office, declares that the reform in the civil service should be therough, radical, and complete. To that end it demands the co-operation of the legislative with the executive department of the Government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper practical compe-tition, shall admit to public service; that the tenure of office shall be made secure during good behavior, and that the power of removal for cause shall accompany the power of appoint-

ment.
That the principles thus declared with reference to the National Government shall be applied in their full force to the government of the State of Maryland and the city of Baltimore, That the President of the United States, by That the Fresident of the United States, by his action in regard to the Federal appointments in this State, has given conclusive evidence that his professions of devotion to civil-actvice reform are hollow and delusive, and his failure to call the Federal officeholders to account for their open and shameless disregard of his own declaration that they should not engage in efforts to control the political se-tion of their own party is a confession of insin-

cerity on his part or a proof that his will is controlled by the stronger will of the senior Senator from Maryland.

That it is the imperative duty of Congress to pass the measure known as the Blair educa-tional bill, or some equivalent provision for adding the States in removing the illiteracy

which now exists in so many of them.

The pistform goes on to suggest laws for preventing discrimination in the public schools against colored children; regulating and adjusting the differences between labor and capital; the abolition of the system of enforced tobacco inspection; the passage of such laws as will effectually protect American labor and American society from the influences of the pauper and criminal classes of other countries and the competition of convict labor at home; opposing the calling of a constitutional convenopposing the calling of a constitutional conven-tion at the present time; condemning the schemes of the Democratic party for the destruction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and i's removal as a competitor with railroad monopoly; favor-ing the passage of more stringent laws against the use of money at elections; for an equitable system of taxation, a revision of the revenue laws, a curtailment of the expenses of legisla-tion, and a revision of the laws regulating pro-

tion, and a revision of the laws regulating pro-cedure in the courts so as to lessen the expense; for using the surplus in the State Treasury to the extinguishment of the State debt as far as possible, and the refunding of the remainder by offering it in the markets so as to secure the lowest rate of interest; demanding a minority representation on all commissions and official boards, and the adoption of such election laws

as shall guarantee free suffrage,
Neminations were made as follows: Governor, Walter B. Brooks, of Baltimore; Compmiller. After the business of the convention was concluded a sensation was caused by the appearance on the floor of John K. Cowen, a prominent lawyer and leader of the reform movement in the Democratic party. He was introduced, and in one of form movement in the Democratic party. He was introduced, and in one of the strongest specches ever listened to in this city pledged to the Republican ticket the full support of the independent Democrats. He announced that he was and always should be a Democrat, but that he was tired of waiting for the fulfillment of reform promises made by "Senator Gorman and the ring Democracy" of the State, W. L. Marburg, a Democratic lawyer and member of the Crescent Club, also addressed the conventhe Crescent Club, also addressed the conven tion and promised to aid in electing the Repub-

lican ticket INDIANA FINANCES.

The Democratic Administration Charged with Falsifying the Records.

[Indianapolis special.] More crooked transactions in the management of State finances by the Democratic officers during the last four years were discovered to-day. It has been found that in 1885 they collected from the counties \$249,646 of revenue that legally belonged to the next fiscal year, and this was not properly credited on the books. They also charged to increased receipts \$600,000 of temporary loans, which represents a refunding transaction at 4 per cent.
In 1886 they also anticipated the revenues to the amount of \$213,047.15. By these methods they succeeded in making it ap-pear that the State was in a better condition financially at the end of the Democratic administration than it really was, when, as a matter of fact, they took charge of State affairs with a balance of over \$500,000 in the treasury, and left it worse than bankrupt. It is believed that other illegal transactions will be discovered.



Budget of Breezy Gossip Relating Exclusively to the Fair Sex.

Accompanied by Some Notes on the Ever Changing Styles in Feminine Attire.

The Newest Costume.



IN the sometime ago we learned ...
deal of humbuggery at
large in the world, but
one of the greatest delusions we are allowed
embrace is the clusions we are allowed to embrace is the "beauty unadorned" fic-

My dear girls, do not believe one syllable of that nonsense. If you want to test it, just notice and you will find the shabbily dressed girl neglected. You will see that the girl with rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes will lose both the color and the sparkle unless she backs them up with pretty ribbons and well-made up dry-goods.

No, my dears; don't hug such a delusion to your hearts, or it will be the last thing you will have to hug to it.

The fair complexion and rosy cheeks will tan and freckle, if not taken care of; the pearly teeth will grow yellow and repulsive if not constantly cared for; the hands and feet will be anything but attractive if not kept in order by good gloves and shoes; and softclinging curls will grow tousled and unshiny if not constantly brushed,

There are certain rules that custom and nature demand we should obey. and we must conform to some conventionalities in dress and many details of toilet. The world is full of beautiful things, and it is fusty-musty nonsense to believe we must not make use of them and keep ourselves up to the standard they set before us. There is no longer anything roman-

tic in setting one's self up as simplicity personified and going against society's

But, to be more definite, the hair is woman's crowning glory, and she cannot give it too much attent on. It should

be brushed with a soft brush, smoothed with her own soft hands, shaken and aired, twisted and curled ad libitum. Ladies with heavy,

Ladies with heavy, long suites of hair are much exercised over keeping it freshly keeping it freshly washed or shampooed. It is a very tiresome thing to do one's self; but most of them try to do it. They tons were worn. break their backs, they say, bending over a basin for a half hour, only to with embroidery and pearl buttons, swing their arms off fanning it dry the with the occasional addition of lace, ensuing hour. Then, nine times out of are exceedingly popular, and for coolten, they do not get it thoroughly ness cannot be surpassed. The sleeves dried, give up exhausted, "let it dry itself," and wake up next morning with a terr.ble cold in their heads.

Consequerally when a bright little woman said to us the other day, "I wash my hair every week, my bang sometimes every day, and it only takes went down upon our knees and besought her to reveal the how withal she did it.

"Perhaps you will not want to try tried it and find it makes the hair soft and fluffy, cleanses the scalp thoroughly, and the heaviest head of hair can be washed and dried in ten minutes. I wash my hair in gasoline."

"Gasoline!" we fairly shrick. "That dreadful smelling stiff? You would never get the odor out of your hair in

"Yes, I do. It is all gone by the time you can shake your hair out thoroughly, leaving not a trace behind. The odor is certainly pretty strong while you are using it, but not stronger than ammonia, which so many ladies Ammonia and gasoline are the only cleaners you can use which will keep light-colored hair in its natural shade. There is no brand of soap but will make it darker. No lady who has once used gasoline will ever bother with anything else. You had better try it.

Well, shampoo your hair how you will, if you make any pretensions to youth and style you must adopt the new "Diana" coiffure as we illustrate it

front and back. The bair is brushed up very high and fastened with an invisible comb, not in the middle of the head as formerly, but almost over the forehead and then arranged there in a bunch of loops and curls, with small light curls all around the forehead and ears. The long back hair in three or four heavy curls is held closely at the nape of the

neck by a fancy pin. This coiffure may be dressed in two ways. If the hair is short or thin all the hair should be brushed up in the front, and for the curls at the back false hair will be necessary, or if the hair is thick, the front may be divided for the tonpet or front bunch, and the back strand left to fall in the curls at

How They Bathe.

the neck.

The New York girl, when she bathes at all, attitudinizes with half her slightly clad person out of water, looking for all the world like a merry mer-

The Baltimore beauty plunges boldly

and is generally seen head under water with symmetrical incarnadine hosiery waving high above the water's

blue. The New Jersey girl is timid and usually requires a pair of stout arms to hold her. If there is no gallant on hand to toss her through the breakers she hugs the rope.

The Virginia girls at Old Point and Cape May swim and tumble like dolphins, and love to swim out to the life boat, and clambering into it, take a long dive, coming up close to the shore. The fashionable Philadelphia g rl is

very particular to have somebody "nice" go in with her, and is usually so exclusive that she won't even bathe in the same ocean with any one not of her set.

The Boston belle prefers to take her ablutions in private, but her favorite wrinkle at Narragansett is to lie at the edge of the surf, and when it wets her on one side then roll over and get wet on the other.

French maids at the seaside hotels, as a rule, put on an old skirt, without stockings, and go trooping into the ocean about dusk.

Timely Topics.



HERE is no gainsaying that in the midst of the life of a season we are in the death of it. The hot suns of August fairly upon us, we are treated to a few hints on autumn fashions. It is

authoritively announced the great favorite is to be dark moss green trimmed with black. Black braiding is placed either around the extreme edge of jupe or in panels at each side pointing up toward the waist. Of course the black moire vest is worn as usual. Combination kid boots with green cloth tops, a lighter shade of green stockings, and tan Suede gloves complete the walking outfit, with a black felt hat and a plume or a dainty green cape of velvet or felt or both combined. Another color, more used for house wear as a demi-toilet or simply visiting dress, is the so-callled Bois de l'ose, a soft, ruddy brown like the mellow shading of the autumn leaf. Black is to be used to trim everything, and a great comfort it will be to small purses, for it allows a black hat. umbrella, gloves, and boots, and does away with countless accessories as necessities.

In some of the present house dresses, broad-striped woolen materials are neatly combined with plain-colored fabrics. In one, navy blue camel'shair cloth composed the basque and drapery, the skirt, which was made plain, being of a red and blue striped canvas cloth. This skirt was fully visible upon the sides, where the draperies were looped to the hips, and the stripes were run vertically. In front, however, the long, gracefully draped tattier almost entirely concealed it, the back draperies having the same effect in the rear. The basque was trimmed with cuffs having fine red braid embroideries upon them, a collar and narrow revers of the same being worn. The latter inclosed a plaited white chemisette. Silvered metal but-

Dresses of white muslin, trimmed are usually left unlined, and in many cases the sleeves, together with round spaces on the throat and shoulders, are of lace. The latter fashion is not, however, commendable for its good taste.

A tasteful trimming for a round straw hat may be formed by drawing a less than five minutes to dry it," we broad band of dark-colored velvet about the base of the crown. Over this draw a band of cream-colored lace of exactly the same width. Ribbon of cream color, and of the same tint as it," she said, "but all the fashionable | the velvet, should be made up in bows hair-dressers recommend it, and I have or knots, which are then placed one above another, upon the front, to the height of the crown. A wing, or a spray of forget-me-not, marguerites, or similar simple blossoms completes the

Heliotrope continues in favor for millinery purposes, all the colors employed being of the more delicate shades, as befits the season. Charles X. and "English" pink remain in favor, and the shades of green are particularly varied and numerous.

Tall straw shapes are most favored, and, with sailor hats and some turbans, almost monopolize the field of millinery. The capote is, however, difficult to vanquish and still remains fashionable, though these styles are not much worn by young or unmarried ladies. They seem to best suit matronly heads. The variety of capote most used is a helmet shape which comes to a sharp point just above the center of the fore-

Queen and Princess.

Our readers may like to see how the Queen of England and the Princess of Wales were dressed at their last draw-



ing-room reception. They went to be photographed in these toilets, and the pictures here given were drawn from those portaits, and first published in the Chicago Herald.

Restaurant Calls.

The dinner is cheap restaurants is often puzzled by strange orders shouted by waiters. The customary waiter lays his ears back and howls an order to the kitchen, as if for the purpose of letting the whole congregation know what each member of it intends to est; then saunters to the porthole opening into the culinary department and converses with the cook. If he would communicate the order in a confidential tone and yell his conversation with the cook it would please the clients better; but a waiter on \$6 a week cannot afford to own or at least to exhibit all the graces of high society. Like the stage and the gypsy camp, the cheap restaurant has its peculiar slang and idiom, and it speaks a language that few of the pub-lic know. Here are a few of the nouns in its vocabulary, with the definitions thereof in every-day English: "One," is an oyster stew.

"Three on," three butter cakes.



"Pair o' sleeve-buttons," is two fish

"White wings, ends up," are poached "One slaughter on the pan" is a por-

ter house steak. "Coffee in the dark" and "slops in a cup with the light out" signify coffee without milk.

"Brown a plate o' wheat" and "stack o' whites" indicates that a customer wants wheat cakes. "Tea separate" means that the milk

for the tea is not to be poured into the cup, but served in a pitcher. "Cannon balls" are crullers. "Beef and" means beef and beans.

"Stars and stripes" are pork and beans. This term also applies to ba-"Brass band without a leader" is a

plate of beans without pork. "Summer time" is bread and milk. "Murphy with his coat on" is a

boiled potato, unpeeled. "White wings, sunny side up," are fried eggs.
"Rice both," "bread both," etc.,

means that rice, bread and other puddings are to be served with both wine sauce and butter sauce. "Rice, hard only," means that rice

sauce. "Bale o' hay" is corned beef and cabbage.

"Let the blood follow the knife" rare roast beef. "Roly poly" is strawberry pudding.
"Solid shot" is apple dumpling.
"Mealy bustio" is mealy potato.

"Ham and" signifies ham and eggs.
"Shipwreck" is scrambled eggs.

"Hen fruit" is boiled eggs. "Tea no" is tea without milk.

"Dyspepsia in a snow-storm" is mince pie sprinkled with sugar. "Hash no" is hash without onions. "Mystery" is hash.

"Brown-stone front" is another name for porterhouse steak. "Chicken from on high" is the best cut of chicken. "Cosmopolitan" is Neapolitan ice-

cream. "Let the chicken wade through it" is

chicken soup. Some keepers of restaurants where these amusing orders have been in daily transmission for years have compelled their waiters to forego this style and to communicate orders to the cook in every-day English. It is only the

servitor who persists in it. A Popular Base-Ball Player.

"What'll ye have, damyer" kind of

There is no more popular man on the ball field to-day than "Old Silver" Flint, of the Chicagos, and he needs



no other introduction to base-ball enthusiasts. "Old Silver" is not handsome, but is whole-souled and genial, and a back-stop whose equal remains to be found. Flint is no record player -he has no axe to grind-and the management of the Chicago team knows it. One of the veterans of the Chicago club, he nevertheless resisted the temptation for fast life that destroyed the usefulness of players who, were its not for that one fault, were unequaled on the ball field.

The Force of Habit.

It's an awful thing, force of habit. It's accountable for a great deal of misery and a great deal of happiness. Most things are done from force of habit. Betting, drinking, loving, hating, all become habits, and can't be got over. A fellow goes courting, and it's awfully pleasant. At first it's noveity and fun, then it becomes habit, and they think it is love. The girl goes away for a month. He pines for a week, and when she comes back she's got out of the habit, and he's got into the habit of courting another girl, and it's all up.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL

Notes on the Lesson for September 4 -"Trust in Our Heavenly Father."

From Chicago Sandard. By Rev. J. M. Coon.] The subject for the lesson for the 4th of September may be found in the sixth chapter of Matthew, from the twenty-fourth to the thirty-fourth verses. Time, summer, A. D. 28. Place, Mount of Beatitudes.

SPECIAL MENTION.

The Sermon on the Mount.—It is claimed by some that no analysis can be made of this discourse of Corist, and that none should be extempted. But we may be quite sure that this greatest sermon by the greatest of preachers is not a mere throwing tegether of incoherent and broken parts, however good in themselves. The following is one of the best outlines of the whole sermon:

The book of Matthew presents Jesus as Messiah-King as does no other book of the Bible. It seems unmistakably to be constructed around this ides.

In the first chapter we have the King's

In the first chapter we have the King's genealogy, allowing his hereditary right to the throne. In the second are the facts of the King's birth. In the third and fourth chapters, the King having come to full age, is inducted into office by baptism and temptation. In the fifth, sixth, and seventh we have the King's "inaugural address," setting forth the principles, or laws, of citizenship in His king-

L The citizen of the kingdom. His character (Matt. 5: 1-12), His influence (Matt. 5: 13-16). The law of the kingdom as to morals. As to immutability (Matt. 5: 17-20). As to murder (sixth commandment) (Matt. 5: 21-26)

3. As to adultery (seventh commandment, Matt. 5: 27-30). As to divorce (Matt. 5: 31, 32, As to oaths (Matt. 5: 33-37.

As to retaliation (Matt. 5: 38 42). As to hatred (Matt. 5: 43 48). The law of the kingdom as to religion. Almsgiving (Matt. 6: 1-4). Prayer (Matt. 6: 5 15). Spirit (Matt. 6; 5 8), Method (Matt. 6; 9 15),

Fasting (Matt. 6: 16-18). The law of the kingdom as to secular Covetousness (the sin of the rich, Matt. 6:

Anxiety (the sin of the poor, Matt. 6: Contrary to nature-needless (Matt Contrary to the lessons of revela-tion—heathenish (Matt. 6: 31-33).

c. Contrary to the whole scheme of providence—futile (Matt. 6: 34). V. The law of the kingdom as to social Charity in judgment (Matt. 7: 1-5). Discrimination in association (Matt.

7: 6). Persistence in working (Matt 7: 7-11). Justice in acting (Matt. 7: 12). The law of the kingdom as to official 1. The teacher must be a citizen of the

kingdom (Matt. 7: 13, 14).

2. The teacher must not be false but true (Matt. 7: 15-20). The teacher must practice what he preaches (Matt. 7: 21-23). VII. The law of the kingdom applicable to all. Obedience secures salvation (Matt.

7: 24, 25).
2. Disobedience insures destruction (Matt. 7: 26, 27). (W. H. Bates, in S. S. Times.)
Special Providences.—As a history, the
Bible is a continuous record of God's direct pudding is to be served with butter guidance of His people. From the time of the first of the Patriarchs to that of the last of the Apostles, we have an unbroken series of special providences. The innumerable exhortations which we find in Scripture to put our trust in God and pray to Him for guidance and daily pleasings, are based upon this truth of God's special providence. Such exhortations as "Commit thy way unto the Lord," "Rest in the Lord and wait patiently for Him," etc., would be meaningless with-out the certain knowledge that God does direct the affairs of men. We can go to Him with confidence, seeking light and strength in each day's need because we have the assur-ance from Him that all our times are in His hand. (Ps. 31; 15). But the special providence of God is not merely thus proved in the history and implied in the exhortations to trust which we find in the Bible; it is also explicitly stated: "A man's heart deviseth his way, but the Lord directeth his steps." "The lot is east into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord." Most emphatic of all are the words of Christ himself on this point. With those of our present lesson

compare Matt. 10: 29. (Examiner.) Grass of the Field.—The scarcity of wood in Palestine is very great, especially in the southern part, so that the people are obliged to resort to the use of almost everything that is capable of being burnt, in order to procure the means of warming their houses in winter, and of preparing their daily food. They not only cut down the shrubs and larger kinds of grass, but gather the common withered grass itself, and the wild flowers, of which the fields display so rich a profusion. It is from this source that the Savior derives the beautiful illustration which he employs for the

purpose of repressing an undue solicitude on the part of his followers respecting the wants of the present life. (Prof. Hackett.) The Lily.—This flower is very large, and the three inner petals meet above, and form a gorgeous canopy, such as art never approached, and king never sat under even in his utmost glory. And when I met this incomparable flower in all its loveliness, among the oak-woods around the northern base of Tabor and on the hills of Nazareth, where our Lord spent his youth, I felt assured that it was to this he referred. We call it Huleh lily, because it was here that it was first discovered. Its botanical name, if it has one, I am unacquainted with, and am not anxious to have any other than that which connects it with its neighborhood. I suppose, also, that it is this identical flower to which Solomon refers in the Song of Songs, "I am the rose of Sharon, and the lily of the valleys." (Thom-

LESSON LINK. After teaching ms disciples how to pray, he tells them how to live, especially emphasizing the putting and keeping all things in their right places and relations (vs. 19-23). There can be but one supreme devotion, in the nature of the case. The important thing, then, is to choose a worthy object. We are cautioned against choosing the world as such supreme object because (1) it brings care, (2) it corrupts the soul, (3) it is unsubstantial and fleeting. We are also cautioned against trying to choose the world and God. If the eye has a double vision it is worse than total blindness. The lesson opens with another illustration of the same law,

SEED-TEUTHS AND GERM-THOUGHTS. After teaching ms disciples how to pray, he

SEED-TRUTHS AND GERM-THOUGHTS. Every one serves some master (v. 4) 2. If you do not choose for yourself, the world will choose for you. Regeneration is both a philosophical and a Christian fact" (v. 24). 4. Choice is the most kingly and potent ex-

5. Lessons of grace and trust from the book of nature (vs. 26 28).
6. Christ does not condemn the riches themselves, but their abuse.
7. Both Christ and Satan desire and demand the undivided service of the soul. 8. There is no commoner temptation to the believer than a chronic practical distrust of

ercise of the human soul.

Subject of the lesson for Sept. 11: Golden Precepts, Matt. 7: 1-12

In 1551 Bishop Still wrote the first English dialogue drama, called "The Search After Gammer Gurton's Needle." The first tragedy in English was "Gorboduc, or Ferrex and Porrex," in 1561; and the first English comedy, "The Supposes," in 1566. In 1581 Marlowe began to write and in 1589

Shakspeare. In Turkey it is considered an infamy to have the beard cut off, and the slaves of the seraglio are shaved as a mark of their servile condition.